FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NICOLAIDES MEETS GENERALS HELD PRISONER

PY160130 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0035 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jul (TELAM) -- The army commander in chief, Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides, has met with Brigadier Generals Mario Benjamin Menendez, Oscar Luis Jofre and Omar Edgardo Parada.

The announcement was made by an authoritative military spokesman who indicated that the meeting was held at the Libertador Building, the army headquarters, late yesterday afternoon.

It is proper to note that General Menendez was the military governor of our Malvinas Islands and that Generals Jofre and Parada, before 2 April, were commanders of the 10th Infantry Brigade stationed in La Plata and of the 3d Infantry Brigade stationed in Curuzu Cuatia, Corrientes, respectively.

At the meeting the generals reportedly briefed the commander in chief on the events that occurred during the South Atlantic operations.

INTERIOR MINISTER: ELECTIONS 'POSSIBLE' IN 1983

PY151733 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1123 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jul (NA) -- Interior Minister Llamil Reston has not dismissed the possibility that elections might be called for the end of 1983. He also said that the compilation of the electoral lists is being accelerated.

Upon stating that he is working on the decrees which will formally lift the ban on political parties, Reston revealed that he will consult with "some leaders" about the delayed drawing up of the political parties statute.

"We will try to draw up a statute," Reston added, "which will be easy to implement and which will enable political parties to adequately reorganize."

In reference to the reshuffling of provincial governors, Reston said that the confirmations and replacements, should there be any, will be concluded by 21 July.

Reston made these statements during a press conference he gave last night. On that occasion, Reston said that he is involved in "two important tasks and in one momentuous task." These are "the electoral lists, the political parties statute, and the derogation of Law No 21.322 -- which suspended political activity -- which must be signed by the president."

As for the electoral lists, Reston said that "we are making an in-depth study to learn the nature of the situation we must tackle and how to resolve it."

Reston, the only minister who is also a military officer on active duty, said that "it is possible to introduce some changes" into the draft of the statute which is being reviewed.

Regarding the possibility that general elections might be called for the end of 1983, Reston said that "anything may happen," but he noted that "it is a breathtaking task."

Asked whether he was in contact with the political parties, Reston replied that he was "every day," although he refused to specify which parties he kept in touch with.

As for the possibility that the political statute, which was in effect in 1972, may be implemented again, as has been requested by the Multiparty Group, Reston said, "I cannot give such assurances because we are studying this possibility."

"This statute (the one which is currently being drafted)," he added, "has been drafted in accordance with the guidelines given by the military junta, and it is currently being analyzed."

Asked whether he will receive all the members of the Multiparty Group, Reston said that "nobody has asked me to receive them."

Reston concluded: "I prefer to hold small meetings with only a few groups at a time and not to meet with all of them at the same time, because in this way specific subjects can be discussed to find a final solution to them and nothing will be left without a resolution."

COMMERCE SECRETARY COMMENTS ON PRICE AGREEMENT

PY160020 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2346 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 13 Jul (NA) -- Commerce Secretary Alberto Fraguio confirmed today that the preferential interest rate on loans to enterprises signing the so-called price agreement will be on the order of 3 percent per month, and that the agreement will adopt an index one of whose components will be production costs. The index will be the ceiling for price readjustments.

In a press conference Fraguio also confirmed that the price agreement will last from 5 to 6 months and he warned that if it fails, "I believe somebody is going to impose effective and strong control." He did not discard the possibility that he himself might do so.

Secretary Fraguio noted that the enterprises will enjoy the benefit as long as they abide by the agreement. If enterprises, because of the growth of their own business, decide to leave the agreement, they automatically must pay the ordinary rates which the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic sets for credits, or the rates which may eventually come into effect as a result of the monetary policy now in force. He explained that enterprises which withdraw will not be able to rejoin the agreement, thus losing all privileges.

In turn, enterprises joining the agreement will have to report to the Commerce Secretariat on the evolution of costs and pricing. To this effect, the Secretariat is calculating an index that will mark the ceiling for readjustments and that will have as components the evolution of commercial and financial exchange rates and the evolution of salaries and wholesale prices.

Fraguio also said that he does not intend to eliminate the supply law because at present it will serve as one of the control instruments to supervise compliance with the price agreement.

He added that in the negotiations being held with the leaders of the Argentine Industrial Union [UIA], the government will take as its basis the 30 June prices, and on that basis will set up the mechanisms for the agreement. There are still differences on this question.

Fraguio expressed his hope that the marketing organizations will join the agreement, adding that the Secretariat has already gotten in touch with that sector's representative organizations. However, Fraguio observed that the marketing sector is sufficiently divided to ensure a good degree of competitiveness.

REPRESENTATIVE TO UNITED NATIONS APPOINTED

PY151212 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] The new Argentine representative to the United Nations has been appointed. Ambassador Carlos Muniz will replace Eduardo Roca. It will be recalled that Roca has already returned to Buenos Aires due to illness. Muniz also replaces interim Representative Arnoldo Listre, who is touring Latin America.

Muniz is a doctor of law and social sciences and was foreign minister from 1962 to 1963. He also held high posts during the liberation revolution in 1955.

TWO MORE PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS TO RETAIN POSTS

PY152035 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1118 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Jul (NA) -- The president of the nation, Maj Gen Reynalco Bignone (Ret), this morning confirmed the following governors in their posts: Navy Capt Roberto Ulloa (Ret), Salta Province, and Horacio Guzman, Jujuy Province.

The two governors this morning agreed to retain their posts at separate meetings they held with President Bignone.

PARTIES PERMITTED TO HOLD PUBLIC MEETINGS

PY151523 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1516 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jul (TELAM) -- The political parties and groups that are legally recognized are now permitted to hold public meetings.

The report that includes this information was released at noon today by the Interior Ministry, taking into account the lifting of the ban on political activities.

MULTIPARTY GROUP MARKS FIRST ANNIVERSARY

PY152228 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Jul 82 p 11

[Text] The Multiparty Group, which represents many of the major political movements in Argentina, celebrated the first anniversary of its founding last night by calling on the ruling military government ot complete the lifting of the six-year-old ban on party politics by "repealing the military junta's decree No. 6". The politicians also called on President Reynoldo Bignone to "play clean" by relieving civilian governors whom they accused of "gross proselytism."

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Llamil Reston announced last night that he will be holding talks with political party leaders aimed at drafting the text of the political parties statute, by which political movements in this country will be organized for elections in 1984. Reston said that the idea was to pull together a law to govern party politics which would be "easy to apply and (which would) permit an excellent reorganization of the parties."

The interior minister indicated that President Reynaldo Bignone has shown a particular interest in the statute's being ready to come into effect as soon as possible, but Reston would not give a definite deadline date for the completion of a draft of the law.

Reston indicated that the government will move to speed up the process of updating the country's electoral rolls, which are reportedly very outdated in some provinces and will take several months to update.

The interior minister and Multiparty's statements came as it was announced that the Legislative Advisory Commission (CAL) had approved the repealing of a law which banned political party activity in this country as of 1976.

The CAL deliberated the approval of the repeal only a few hours before handing the legislation over to the Interior Ministry, which was expected to take final action on the repeal last night.

Despite the lifting of the actual legislation banning political activity, junta Decree No. 6, which regulates the law and suspends internal party activity will reportedly continue to stand until the parties statute is drafted and approved. Decree No. 6 is generally considered, however, to be a mere formality which does not function in practice. An example of the latent nature of the decree is the fact that the Radical Party has been granted permission to hold its first national committee assembly in six years.

FOREIGN DEBT UNDER STUDY BY IMF MISSION

PY151426 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2338 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 14 Jul (NA) -- Argentina has $8 billion in foreign debts which fall due in the second half of the year. Obligations of about $4.5 billion must be canceled by the end of September, while the remaining $3.5 billion are due in the last quarter of the year.

This was reported today by Economy Ministry sources, almost at the same time as an IMF mission arrived in the country. The task of the mission is to draw up a report on the economy of the nation which is considered a key document for the government's supposed intention to obtain an extension of the terms of payment for Argentina's foreign obligations.

The total Argentine foreign debt at the middle of the year is calculated at $40 billion, according to a report by foreign banks.

The present level of Central Bank reserves totals about $3.2 billion of which only $400 million are reportedly freely available. This level of freely available reserves represents half of what is spent per month on imports.

A mission of IMF experts who have arrived in Buenos Aires began to study the situation of the Argentine external sector today. At the offices on the third floor of the Central Bank this delegation will have a number of meetings in order to draw up the report which is considered to be of fundamental importance to Argentine attempts to obtain loans from the IMF and foreign private banks.

The IMF delegation will be joined by Christian Brachet who is scheduled to arrive in Buenos Aires tomorrow. He will head the mission in Argentina.

Not Seeking 'Stand-By' Loan

PY151231 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0002 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jul (NA) -- Christian Brachet, head of the IMF technical mission, arrived here this morning on what he called a "routine" trip. Brachet said he is not aware that Argentina is preparing to ask for a "stand-by" [phrase in English] loan.

Brachet made these remarks at Ezeiza International Airport adding that "(his) is a routine mission to establish technical contacts between the IMF and Argentine officials."

Asked whether Argentina had debts with the IMF he said that "Argentina has no debts with the IMF at this time."

He also said that "it is true that there have been changes in the economic and financial situation of the nation and we are here to listen to local officials about their intentions and plans that they may have."

Asked for an opinion on Argentina's economic situation, Brachet answered: "I cannot give an opinion simply because I am here to talk with the authorities."

He said that he was not aware of an alleged Argentine request for a "stand-by" loan from the IMF.

Asked whether the IMF could give some sort of aid to Argentina for the refinancing of its foreign debt, he said that "there is some confusion concerning the question of a country's foreign debt and the aid the IMF can give."

He added: "The IMF is an institution that gives aid to overcome temporary difficulties in the balance of payments and also when a member country asks for technical but not financial assistance."

He explained that "there is no close connection between IMF aid to its member countries and the specific problem of foreign debt."

COOL REACTION TO BANK PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

PY152210 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Jul 82 p 11

[Text] The financial measures announced by the Central Bank on Tuesday, and the speech on nationwide radio and television by Central Bank President Domingo Cavallo which followed their announcement, met with little praise from ranking economists, politicians and labour leaders yesterday.

Former Treasury Secretary Juan Alemann dismissed the measures as "absolute nonsense no matter where you look at them from."

Peronist Eduardo Amadeo said they do not seem likely to result in "a reactivation of the economy, a drop in unemployment or an improvement of real salaries."

Another former economy minister, Alvaro Alsogaray, said the measures were like trying to put out a fire by dowsing it with petrol, or like trying to bring down a patient's fever by controlling the thermometer.

Radical Party leader Antonio Troccoli, on the other hand, seemed in agreement with the new economic measures, but remarked that "we put the accent on strengthening the domestic market" while the government's measures seemed aimed at promoting exports. "Cavallo seems to be technically fluent with a programme of adjustment measures," Troccoli said.

Former Economy Minister Aldo Ferrer said that the announced measures were "partial" and he also agreed they do not seem likely to improve workers' wages.

GENERAL ELECTIONS DECREED FOR 24 APRIL 1983

PY151629 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1535 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Decree read at La Paz Government House by Information Minister Mario Maranon Zarate -- live]

[Text] Following a policy which denotes the unity of the Bolivian people around high national interests, full liberties have been returned to the Bolivian people and all restrictions on Bolivian rights have been lifted, general amnesty has been decreed and the free participation by all citizens has been permitted and at the same time the economic reorganization of the country has been initiated in search of solutions to the problems of the nation.

The supreme government, progressively fulfilling the stages established to reach the final objective, called for a broad participative dialogue in order to hear opinions which might contribute to the solution of the economic, political and social problems.

The stages indicated in the established schedule have now been complied with and it is necessary to make decisions which are in accordance with the aspirations of the Bolivian people and the mandate of the armed forces of the nation.

Therefore, the Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1. General elections to elect a president, vice president, senators and deputies for the constitutionalization of the country are called; they are to be held on Sunday, 24 April 1983.

Article 2. The electoral registers will be opened in sufficient time and the procedure for holding elections will be established by decree.

Article 3. The armed forces will hand over the government of the nation on 6 August 1983 to the person who is legitimately elected by the people.

The ministers of state in their respective offices are charged with the fulfillment and implementation of the present decree-law.

Issued at Government House in the city of La Paz on 15 July 1982.

Junta Congratulates Torrelio

PY160053 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0031 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 15 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- The junta of generals and admirals of the Bolivian Armed Forces today congratulated President Celso Torrelio for calling general elections in Bolivia.

This announcement was made to journalists tonight by Gen Antonio Tovar, chairman of the Supreme Military Court and spokesman of the junta of admirals and generals. The military government today called elections for 24 April 1983.

The junta of generals and admirals went to Government House today where they met with the president for almost 3 hours. Asked about rumors concerning a possible coup d'etat, General Tovar said: "Anything can happen in this country."

He added, however, that "we have come to convey our congratulations to the president of the nation for having called general elections, an important step toward Bolivia's democratization."

TORRELIO VILLA SAYS HE WILL REMAIN PRESIDENT

FY160121 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Live relay from Government House]

[Text] Dear Friends, at 2015 today, Thursday, 15 July, the president of the nation left Government House. Answering journalists' questions, Gen Torrelio Villa once again gave assurances that he will continue as president because he is discharging the mandate of the armed forces, and, as long as they do not decide anything different, he will continue.

That was the declaration made by Gen Torrelio Villa regarding his visit with the junta of generals and admirals of the armed forces.

[Torrelio Villa recording indistinct] That was the declaration made by the nation's president upon leaving Government House.

Previously the official cabinet spokesman, Mario Maranon Zarate, said that the cabinet will remain in permanent session until implementation of the resolutions of the decree calling for elections, and that the decree should be implemented as soon as possible. He reiterated that in his opinion, and as the information minister has said, there should be a reshuffling of the cabinet, although this is a matter for final decision by the nation's president.

We repeat that at any time there might be some information which we will pass on quickly to the listeners of Panamericana.

MINERS FEDERATION DENOUNCES WORKERS DETENTION

FY151409 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] The National Federation of Mining Companies has publicly denounced the detention of six persons affiliated with this federation. A communique signed by (Severino Heredia) and (Juan Torres) as well as other leaders was forwarded to Radio Panamericana so that it might give information on the event which took place last Tuesday, in view of other denunciations made by various Potosi business organizations.

It has been reported that the detainees participated in the hunger march staged a few days ago. The labor federation in this district also participated.

The communique, which is signed by many other leaders, demands that the appropriate officials order the release of the detainees. Furthermore, it demands solutions to the country's economic crisis.

Minister Denies Reports

FY151415 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Interior Minister Romulo Mercado Garnica has denied the existence of prisoners for political or union reasons. He said that he had submitted to the president the report prepared by the National Political and Social Council.

Colonel Mercado Garnica rejected rumors published yesterday by some news media regarding the existence of political prisoners. These prisoners were reportedly detained in Potosi as a consequence of the hunger march.

WORKERS FEDERATION IN 'STATE OF EMERGENCY'

FY160143 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] The Bolivian Workers Federal [COB], the supreme labor organization in the country, has declared itself in a state of emergency in view of coup attempts that might be in the making to frustrate the redemocratization process that is being conducted by the current military regime.

The document states that the COB decrees a state of emergency in the ranks of all workers in the fields, mines and cities in view of threats now hanging over the gains made in the struggle of the popular movement.

It notes that the COB and all organization members oppose any attempt at suppressing democratic freedoms and that they will struggle to consolidate such freedoms by resorting all means of struggle available to the labor and popular movement.

The document was released under the signatures of members of the COB national Executive Committee: Juan Lechin Oquendo, Oscar Sanguines Rodriguez, Gonzalo Guzman, (Victor Lima), Jose Maria Palacios, Genaro Flores Santos, Osvaldo Flores, Ricardo Vazquez, Justo Perez and [name indistinct].

The document notes that all COB members should remain alert to directives which will be issued at the proper time.

POLITICAL PARTIES SUPPORT CALL FOR ELECTIONS

FY160233 Paris AFP in Spanish 2257 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 15 Jul (AFP) -- The country's main political forces, the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNR-I) and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), have expressed their support for the April 1983 call for elections which was made by president Gen Celso Torrelio Villa.

Federico Alvarez Plata, former president of the Senate and one of the most representative figures of the MNR-I, said that although many leaders of his party had requested the restoration of the 1980 congress, the country's majority welcomes the call to elections as the best way to resolve the national crisis.

On his part, MIR leader Jaima Paz Zamora told AFP that the call for elections has special importance at a time when regressive tendencies are again trying to keep the Bolivian people from expressing their will.

However, the head of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Luis Osio Sanjines -- who has an agreement with Victor Paz Estenssoro's historic National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), with Guillermo Aponte's United MNR, and with Guillermo Aponte's Socialist Party (PS) -- contended that he will not stop requesting the restoration of the 1980 congress as the only expedient to prevent granting legal status to the 17 July 1980 coup headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

The Bolivian Workers Federation (COB) chooses to remain silent until the military crisis in the country is fully clarified, a crisis which, according to nonofficial information, will come to a head in the coming hours with the resignation of General Torrelio Villa and the reshuffle of the entire cabinet.

OFFICIAL TROUBLESHOOTERS SENT TO DEPARTMENT

PY151447 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] By order of President Celso Torrelio Villa, an interministerial delegation left for Trinidad Department in the past few hours trying to solve the problems which have emerged there due to a number of petitions presented by the local civic committee.

The delegation, which is headed by Industry and Commerce Minister Luis Palenque, will meet with representatives of that committee to try to resolve first the petition regarding a certain percentage for cattle slaughtering.

They will also try to learn the details of the petitions which were not officially presented to the government although they were published by some of the press.

The visit of this interministerial delegation has been ordered by the president of the republic after a cabinet meeting during which he heard the reports on the domestic situation by each minister.

INDUSTRIAL LEADER URGES STABLE EXCHANGE RATE

PY152337 Paris AFP in Spanish 2201 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 13 Jul (AFP) -- "Bolivian industry runs the imminent risks of disappearing," Ives Antelo, chairman of the national chamber of industries, stated here today.

Antelo made the statement at the closing of a meeting of departmental presidents and managers in which a decision was made to ask the government to set a stable exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Bolivian peso in order to avoid chaos.

He termed the situation unbearable due to the depletion of raw materials, inputs and materials which are to be purchased with dollars, which are now obtained at 150 or 160 Bolivian pesos on the parallel market, while only 5 months ago the exchange rate was 25 Bolivian pesos to the dollar.

He added that this state of things has made it impossible for Bolivian industry to compete with imported products, especially with those smuggled into the country.

In addition to the above, Antelo noted the illiquidity and decapitalization of enterprises, the depression of the market as a result of inflation and the impossibility of using letters of credit abroad.

The industrial leader insisted on stating that there will be no viable solution unless a stable dollar exchange rate system is restored. He noted that the IMF had forced the country to float the Bolivian peso to correct the acute deficit in the Bolivian balance of payments.

VICE PRESIDENT EXPLAINS NUCLEAR WEAPONS POLICY

PY152318 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Jun 82 p 5

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro -- The Brazilian Government's position of not developing nuclear weapons is "implicit" in the nuclear agreement signed with the FRG, "but to date we have never said anything explicitly on the subject," Vice President Aureliano Chaves stated yesterday. The vice president declined to say whether Brazil intended to produce nuclear weapons in the long term, stating: "One cannot anticipate the future."

Aureliano Chaves recalled that Brazil did not sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (1968) and has not ratified the treaty banning nuclear weapons in Latin America (Tlaltelolco, 1967). Meanwhile, in the nuclear agreement with the FRG, Brazil commits itself to "using nuclear development for peaceful purposes" only.

"More important than any statement is peaceful behavior. We behave peacefully and we have a formal position in favor of peace and the peaceful resolution of differences between countries," the vice president added. Accompanied by Minister Maximiniano da Fonesca, the vice president was observing military exercises aboard the aircraft carrier Minas Gerais.

The vice president defended "making the armed forces adequate to the importance and responsibilities Brazil has in the world today." Chaves made the reservation, however, that "this does not mean I am proposing an arms race." For him, "The fundamental problem for any armed forces is to create technology to achieve a certain degree of autonomy in relation to foreign equipment."

Sao Paulo Nuclear Plants

PY160045 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Sao Paulo will have four nuclear powerplants, Electrobras President Gen Costa Cavalcanti announced officially yesterday. Along with Peruibe 1 and 2, Sao Paulo will have two more of the eight called for in the Brazil-FRG nuclear agreement.

Two others are under construction in Rio de Janeiro (Angra 2 and 3) and the remaining two should also be located on the Rio-Sao Paulo axis, although the possibility exists that Ceara will be given one of the powerplants in order to take advantage of the Itataia uranium deposit, the largest in Brazil, with deposits of 137,500 tons.

OFFICIAL PLAYS DOWN RUMORS ON BEAGLE TALKS

PY151309 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Col Ernesto Videla, under secretary for foreign relations, today played down foreign press rumors that Chile and Argentina have apparently entered an accelerated stage in the negotiations conducted within the framework of the pope's mediation.

In this regard, Videla said these reports must be taken lightly and that the appropriate result can emerge only from the Vatican negotiations and that the current pace of work has not changed. Videla added that it has not been decided that (?he should) again travel to the Holy See to participate in the current stage of the mediatior process.

OFFICIAL MINIMIZES U.S. POLICY ON LAW OF SEA

PY152314 Paris AFP in Spanish 0244 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Santiago, 13 Jul (AFP) -- U.S. participation in the Law of the Sea convention is important but not indispensable, Fernando Zegers, director general of foreign policy of the Chilean Foreign Ministry, stated here today in commenting on the U.S. refusal to sign the treaty.

The Chilean official said the U.S. stand will not have a major impact on the convention because many of its provisions will become part of international law through their observance by the various states; that is, they will become mandatory for everyone. The United States refuses to sign, he said, because it objects to one of the chapters of the convention -- the one dealing with exploitation of the seabed -- but it accepts the other chapters.

BRIEFS

EXPORT INCREASES -- Exports have increased slightly from January to May. They reached $1,667,000,000 -- 0.07 percent more than the rate recorded during the same period last year. The shipments of fresh fruit and copper have had an important effect on exports. Imports, however, dropped by 32.5 percent during the same period, reaching a total of $1,669,000,000. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Jul 82 PY]

RADIO STATION CLOSED -- The Chilean Broadcasting Association, ARCHI, has decided to impose the sanction of a 60-day suspension on Radio Mineria as an active member of ARCHI. This sanction has been imposed on the station because it illegally broadcast World Soccer Cup programs. All of ARCHI's members have been informed of this sanction. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jul 82 PY]

COPPER EXPORTERS TO INTERVENE IN WORLD MARKETS

PY152330 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2149 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Lima, 13 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- The chairman of the conference held by the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries [CIPEC] said today that CIPEC has agreed to undertake joint action to intervene in world metal markets to raise cooper prices. Peruvian Mines and Energy Minister Pedro Pablo Kuczynski told LATIN that CIPEC issued guidelines recommending that its eight member countries restrict their intervention in the markets.

The minister added that CIPEC also had appointed a special commission to study other mechanisms to raise copper prices, which have slumped from a $0.99 per pound average to a present level of less than $0.70 per pound. He explained that the commission will meet in Paris in August and that it will also study the mechanism for financing the plan for intervening in the markets.

Kuczynski explained that CIPEC's executive committee had issued clear guidelines for restricted intervention in the markets, to be effected through copper trading enterprises of the member countries. He also said the intervention plan would be implemented within weeks, but that each government should make sure that the guidelines are followed.

Yesterday several delegates stated at CIPEC's 2-day conference that speculation in world copper markets had worsened the copper price slump caused by the world recession. In particular Zambia asked CIPEC to set up a mechanism to intervene in the London metal market to counteract speculation and what Zambian Mines Minister Mufaya Mumbuna referred to as "other factors outside the market."

CIPEC sources reported that despite Kuczynski's announcement of the agreed action to support prices, Chile, the world's largest copper exporter, seemed reluctant to cooperate. The CIPEC member countries are Chile, Zambia, Zaire, Peru, Austrilia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Yugoslavia. Last year their overall production was slightly more than 3 million tons, 58 percent of which was sold on international markets. CIPEC sources said the organization will issue a statement expressing its decision to undertake collective action to support copper prices.

TERRORISTS KILL RULING PARTY LEADER IN AYACUCHO

PY151210 Paris AFP in Spanish 0023 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Lima, 14 Jul (AFP) -- A terrorist group last night executed a leader of the Peruvian ruling party Popular Action [AP] in an Andean town in Ayacucho Department southeast of Lima, it was reported here tonight. The new victim of extremism was Hermenegildo Retamozo Cordero, AP secretary general in (Huancaralla) district, 120 km south of Ayacucho, capital of Ayacucho Department. The terrorists took Retamozo from his house and, after a summary trial, executed him in the small plaza in the town.

BRIEFS

METAL DEPOSIT -- The Peruvian Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Institute has reported that a new deposit of zinc, lead, copper and silver has been discovered in Oyon, in Cajatambo Province, Lima Department. The potential of the deposit is estimated at 3 million tons. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 17 Apr 82 p A15 PY]

COPPER PRODUCTION -- The Energy and Mines Ministry has reported officially that Peruvian copper production has increased over the last 22 years from 48,997 tons in 1959 to 390,000 tons in 1981. [Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jul 82 PY]

PRESIDENT QUESTIONED ON CONTINENTAL SUMMIT PLAN

PY152103 Montevideo Radio el Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpts] After today's ceremony commemorating the anniversary of the Guards Cuirassier Regiment, President Gregorio Alvarez made a statement to Radio el Espectador network. The ceremony was also attended by Interior Minister Yamandu Trinidad and his staff.

General Alvarez began by referring to the possibility that the foreign ministers will meet soon to draw up a premilinary agenda for a meeting of heads of state of the continent, an initiative proposed to the OAS secretary general by Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez himself. Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez said:

[Begin recording] [Alvarez] In fact I put forth not a proposal but an exploratory idea responding to the economic, social and political situation of Latin America. Fortunately I see that this exploratory idea has taken root in accordance with the responsibilities of the leaders and that a movement is growing, according to the information we have, to hold a meeting of foreign ministers. I presume that to begin with they will discuss the real situation of the continent in the fields I have mentioned, the political, economic and social, so that later, at the highest level, I suppose the presidents will be able to make decisions on those matters.

[Question] Mr President, do you believe Latin America will experience a new pattern of greater unity among the countries after the conflict in the South Atlantic?

[Answer] I greatly hope this will happen.

[Question] In that case would the role of the international organizations have to be modified and revised to adapt them to that new reality, Mr President?

[Answer] Of course the international organizations are instruments which should serve the multilateral interests of the countries they represent.

[Question] Mr President, Europe is united through the Common Market and, like other industrialized countries such as the United States, is exercising pressure, including a protectionist policy, which is harming countries like ours. Do you believe Latin American unity can reverse that situation, to some extent at least?

[Answer] I believe this could be a good response, because Europe exerts no pressure. Rather Europe and the highly industrialized countries set the rules of the game in international trade, and to some extent this is transmitted into political stability for the South American governments. Therefore, I believe Latin America has an opportunity to give a multilateral and worthy response to the fixing of the rules of the game which is now taking place unilaterally in the West.

[Question] You have said that Latin America had to cease to be a continent on its knees. Do you think our Latin America can soon cease to be in that position?

[Answer] I repeat my reply that I hope this will occur soon.

[Question] Mr President, regarding the creation of a force in the South Atlantic similar to NATO, Vice Admiral Hugo Marquez has made statements regarding that topic. What is your opinion?

[Answer] I believe it is a good solution for dealing with the problems in the South Atlantic. This was mentioned by Admiral Marquez before, and he repeated it today, and the idea is supported by the Uruguayan Government.

[Question] Thank you, Mr President, for your statements to El Espectador. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

MINISTRY CALLS FOR EXPULSIONS ON SECURITY ABUSES

PA151228 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 8 Jul 82 p 6A

[Excerpts] The National Security Agency (ASN) will recommend that the executive branch expel an unspecified number of foreigners who are deemed "harmful and undesirable" for the country's security.

Francisco Tacsan Lam, ASN chief and senior official at the Public Security Ministry, announced this yesterday, adding that this will be done as soon as the preliminary stage of the investigations to clarify the circumstances and identify those responsible for Saturday's attack on the Honduran air services' San Jose offices is completed.

Tacsan Lam said that the nationalities of the foreigners who will be expelled have not yet been determined, "but this is the least of our concerns," he maintained. He admitted, however, that some Central Americans are to be included in the request. He stressed that the government will expel those proven to be harmful to national security interests. Tacsan Lam also noted that many foreigners abuse the country's peaceful climate by engaging in illegal actions.

PRESIDENT MONGE REPORTS RESULTS OF U.S. TRIP

PA150449 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 6 Jul 82 pp 1A, 4A

[Excerpts] In reporting to the country on the results of his trip to the United States, which lasted almost 15 days, Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge announced that the country will receive $578 million in aid. This cooperation will be supplied by the U.S. State Department, the Agency for International Development (AID), the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank and Congress' foreign aid program.

The economic assistance to arrive in the next few weeks includes $20 million from the U.S. Congress and $18 million from AID, which will be used to buy food. Monge stressed the importance of the meeting that he held with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, which served, according to him, to reaffirm the democratic alliance between the two nations. He also said that Guy Larossierre, director-manager of the International Monetary Fund, was very impressed with the government's measures for economic stabilization. However, Monge added, he expressed concern over the outlook for 1983.

Monge said the U.S. President guaranteed his government's support for our economic recovery.

Monge also noted that he met with members of the Senate and House of Representatives, with whom he discussed and insisted on the need to approve Reagan's plan for the Caribbean Basin. In addition to immediate economic aid, he stated, Costa Rica needs preferential treatment for its products in the U.S. market, as well as private investments stimulated by fiscal incentives from Washington, in order to increase our productive capacity.

VOLIO DENIES ANY SIGNED COMMITMENT TO CDC

PA151950 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Costa Rica has not signed any commitment with the Central American Democratic Community [CDC]. Foreign Affairs Minister Fernando Volio sent a note to Hernan Garron, president of the Legislative Assembly, (?to challenge) the criticism from communist deputies in connection with commitments related to the CDC.

Volio told Garron that he himself did not sign the CDC's charter on behalf of Costa Rica and that he did not sign any commitment in San Salvador to give the CDC a legally binding status.

EL SALVADOR

SELECT DELEGATION TO TESTIFY IN U.S. CONGRESS

PA152235 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 14 Jul 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Presidency Minister Francisco Jose Guerrero has reported that a delegation representing four political parties and the labor, peasant and private sectors will go to Washington D.C. to certify to Congress that our country's reforms have been respected and that human rights are progressing to the extent that the guerrilla violence allows it.

According to a communique issued by the presidency's Information Secretariat, the delegation will leave for Washington before 28 July, which is the deadline to present to Congress a report on the progress of the country's reforms and the respect for human rights within the circumstances that El Salvador is experiencing.

Although Guerrero did not announce the date on which the Salvadoran delegation will depart for the United States, he noted that the names of the members of this delegation will be disclosed when it is formed, as well as important parts of its agenda. The delegation will also hold news conferences and will meet with important U.S. sectors.

GUATEMALA

LEGAL ACTION BEGUN AGAINST FORMER PRESIDENT

PA150435 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] A departmental lower court has reportedly initiated formal proceedings against former President Romero Lucas Garcia and several former officials of his government. These former officials might include former government minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz; (Salvador Probe Salam), former private secretary of the presidency; and Manuel Salvador Polanco, former president of congress.

According to the information sources, Lucas Garcia and other former officials would be accused of graft and embezzlement. It was said that the Attorney General's Office is acting as public prosecutor, and that the trial has already been transferred to a court in the capital. However, it has not been specified whether the process began in Santa Rosa or in Coban.

HONDURAS

SANDINIST ARTILLERY ATTACK ON BORDER TOWNS CITED

PA151829 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Report by Guillermo Arias Rodriguez) from Choluteca, Honduras -- live or recorded telephone relay]

[Excerpt] The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] has attacked defenseless Honduran towns with mortars. Once more, the Honduran people have had to endure attacks from Nicaragua's EPS. This time, the attacks were staged against border towns in the jurisdiction of Concepcion de Maria, Choluteca Department, which came under heavy mortar and artillery fire [words indistinct].

This report has been confirmed. A highly qualified source gave the information to HRN [station's call sign], saying that the Sandinist attack took place at 0600 today, 14 July. It was a surprise attack perpetrated by a Sandinist platoon stationed in San Pedro del Norte, Nicaragua, which used mortars and heavy artillery to shell the towns of La Guaruma and El Alto, in the jurisdiction of Concepcion de Maria. Hondurans (Jorge Alberto Garcia), 24, and (Omar Izaguirre) 16, were seriously wounded and were brought to Choluteca and admitted at the southern hospital for treatment.

The EPS' action against the defenseless Honduran towns in the area of Concepcion de Maria lasted approximately 2 hours. It is yet not known if any other people were wounded. Honduran troops have left for the area to investigate this new attack on our sovereignty and territorial integrity.

We relay this information so that the authorities of our central government can lodge a strong protest with the Nicaraguan Government through appropriate diplomatic channels.

Government Protest

PA151839 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1715 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Honduran Foreign Secretariat communique released in Tegucigalpa on 15 July 1982]

[Text] The Honduran Foreign Secretariat wishes to inform the Honduran people that it has been officially confirmed that yesterday, 14 July, members of the Nicaraguan Sandinist Peoples Army fired with long-range and medium-range weapons on the Honduran towns of La Guaruma and El Alto, from the place known as San Pedro del Norte in Chinandega Department. La Guaruma and El Alto are in the jurisdiction of Concepcion de Maria, Choluteca Department.

As a result of this heinous attack, Honduran peasants (Jorge Alberto Garcia Rodriguez), (Medardo Izaguirre Rodriguez), (Amado Maradiaga Cardenas) and (Romualdo) and (Marcelino Izaguirre Maradiaga) were seriously wounded. They are currently receiving medical treatment at a health center.

In view of the gravity of these incidents, the Foreign Secretariat has lodged the most forceful protest possible with the Nicaraguan Government on this same date, expressing its concern over the constant repetition of these acts of provocation, which, since they violate our national sovereignty and shed innocent blood, may have unpredictably grave consequences on the relations between our two countries.

The government of the republic hereby reiterates its peaceful inclinations and its deepest desire to maintain friendly relations with all neighboring countries. Nevertheless, it also wishes to express its firm determination to defend our territorial integrity, our democratic institutions and the freedom and security enjoyed by the Honduran people.

OFFICIAL CITES CLASHES WITH SALVADORAN REBELS

PA160330 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] It has been confirmed that confrontations have occurred between Salvadoran guerrillas and Honduran soldiers. Col Abraham Garcia Turcios, general coordinator of the National Commission for Refugees, has said that the clashes occurred in Honduran territory. Garcia Turcios admitted yesterday that Honduran Army troops have waged small battles with Salvadoran rebel forces in Honduran territory. Garcia Turcios said that the clashes have taken place when the Salvadoran guerrillas, pursued by the Salvadoran Army, fall back to the border, where the Honduran Army has set up a cordon to safeguard Honduras' sovereignty and neutrality.

Col Garcia Turcios explained that these clashes have led to some casualties among Honduran soldiers because the Salvadoran guerrillas have arrived shooting at the border and the Honduran Army has had to repel the attacks.

Here is an interview with Col Abraham Turcios by (Marta Lidia Reynaud): [Begin recording] [Turcios] The truth is that about a month ago, the Salvadoran guerrillas tried to seize several towns along the border with Honduras, south as San Fernando, Torola, Perquin and other places. These actions affect the border area, since they produce unease. As a result, the army has to take measures such as cordoning off the area so that the contenders on the other side will not harm this side of the border with their actions. This is what the Honduran Army did.

Now then, when the guerrillas are attacked by the Salvadoran Army they cross the border, but when they come up against the cordon they do not have the opportunity to come to Honduras to regroup and obtain refuge, a scantuary here in Honduras. Since the armed forces are protecting the border, the guerrillas do not have the opportunity to come over there. As a result, there has been international reaction from some forces which attack the Honduran Army, denigrating it at the international level. Why? Because the guerrillas cannot freely cross over to Honduran territory.

When the guerrillas cross the border they are not coming peacefully. They come shooting lead, as it is commonly said. In some cases, the army has to respond, and this is when casualties occur. There have also been casualties in the Honduran Army.

[Question] What happens when the guerrillas, pursued by the Salvadoran Army, reach the cordon, that is, when they come up against the Honduran troops deployed along the common border? What is the situation? Are they permitted to pass into Honduran territory? Do they surrender? What is done to stop them?

[Answer] They try to cross to this side of the border without being detected. If they are detected, they do not surrender to the Honduran forces. Perhaps this is due to their own training, their fanaticism. They enter combat against our forces. As a result, there are casualties. This gives rise to the statements that the Honduran Army is helping the Salvadoran Army exterminate the guerrillas. But the truth is that the guerrillas, due to their own training and character, seek [words indistinct].

[Question] In other words you are saying that clashes have occurred between Honduran Army troops and Salvadoran guerrillas?

[Answer] I am not aware that battles with the Salvadoran guerrillas occurred in the latest military operation that was carried out on the border. However, in the past there have been small clashes and sporadic confrontations with guerrillas which have caused the death of Honduran soldiers. [end recording]

NICARAGUAN CHARGE OF INVASION TERMED 'ABSURD'

PA152340 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2306 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 15 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran Deputy Foreign Secretary Rodolfo Rosales Abella today termed the Nicaraguan commanders' charge that an armed invasion of Nicaragua has begun from Honduran territory as "absurd."

"My government reiterated that it does not support any counterrevolutionary group and that it respects the domestic affairs of neighboring peoples and the right of self-determination and nonintervention."

Commander Luis Carrion Cruz, Nicaraguan deputy interior minister, has said that very well trained and equipped troops have entered the country and that they have the support of a sector of the Honduran Army and seek to seize territory to install a provisional government.

"We do not promote or permit armed groups against neighboring countries. This is shown in our decision to submit ourselves to international supervision, as proposed to the OAS when we presented for consideration by the international community a plan to internationalize peace," the acting foreign secretary said.

Rosales Abella is currently in charge of the Foreign Secretariat because Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica is accompanying President Roberto Suazo Cordova on his official visit to Washington. The deputy foreign secretary said that at any moment a document will be issued with the Honduran Government's official reply to the charges of the Sandinist commanders.

U.S. NAVY SHIPS ARRIVE IN PUERTO CORTES

PA150413 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 14 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] Four U.S. Navy ships arrived in Puerto Cortes Sunday afternoon from Guantanamo, Cuba. We were told that the ships are on watch to try and stop alleged arms trafficking to the Salvadoran guerrillas. The report says that the U.S. vessels, which came from Guantanamo, Cuban territory occupied by the United States, are equipped with radar and other equipment to accomplish their mission.

Honduran Navy authorities went to Puerto Cortes to welcome the U.S. Navy vessels and their crews. They have not yet said how long these ships are to remain in Honduras.

Apparently the ships are going to take up strategic positions in the Caribbean Sea, from where they can detect any ship transporting arms for the FMLN of El Salvador.

Since the armed clashes between the guerrillas and the Salvadoran armed forces became more intense, it has been rumored that the FMLN was receiving arms from socialist countries. Every effort has been made to control their arms traffic.

We could not obtain any information from the armed forces public relations office or the naval authorities in Puerto Cortes on the visit by the U.S. Navy ships.

CLANDESTINE RADIO SEIZED; NICARAGUA CITED

PA150305 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Jul 82

[By Alfonso Anariba Calix]

[Text] San Pedro Sula -- This station's news department has confirmed from reliable sources that a clandestine radio station broadcasting from La Lima Municipality, Cortes Department, was in contact with Nicaraguan Government top officials. The clandestine station was dismantled by members of the army 3d Infantry Battalion. It was learned from authorized sources that the radio station was owned by a Nicaraguan citizen named (Arana Arguelles), who several months ago moved to Citratelco neighborhood, zone 2, not too far from the American zone [not further identified].

The radio station was being used to make contact with the Nicaraguan Government security chief, the sources added, but the Nicaraguan could not be arrested because he left a few days ago. Everything seems to indicate that Nicaraguan authorities were kept well-informed of what was going on in Honduras, the sources indicated.

Authorities in La Lima have searched several buildings to try to stop the wave of violence in the country. Military units in San Pedro Sula are also conducting search operations.

MINISTRY INSTRUCTS DIPLOMATS ON ACCUSATIONS

PA150241 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Undated message from Acting Foreign Minister Rodolfo Rosales Abella to Honduran diplomatic missions abroad]

[Text] I want to bring to your attention the fact that a campaign abroad against Honduras has increased in the past few days, especially with regard to accusations that the Honduran Armed Forces are intervening in the internal affairs of El Salvador and to alleged human rights violations.

So that you can make the necessary explanations, allow me to inform you that:

1. Honduras' democratic government, which came to power through free and honest elections that met with the world's approval, faithfully observes the principles of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries and self-determination of peoples.

2. The Honduran Government, in exercise of its rights, has complied with and continues to comply with its obligation to safeguard and protect the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, without violating the aforementioned principles.

3. The Honduran Government fully respects constitutional guarantees, human rights and international agreements signed by Honduras. Whenever Honduras has had to face an isolated case that could appear as a violation of those rights, the Honduran Government has always acted according to the law. It has conducted an impartial investigation of the case and brought to trial the guilty parties, as is done in countries governed by a constitutional system and in which the law is objective and impartial.

I would deeply appreciate it if you would make known to others that this is the invariable attitude of the Honduran Government, and if you would do everything within your power to clear the mistaken image of Honduras which in no way reflects the true democratic conduct of the Honduran Government.

I would also like to be kept informed of progress made in this respect. Sincerely yours, (Signed) Rodolfo Rosales Abella, acting foreign minister of Honduras.

NICARAGUA

CARRION ALLEGES LARGE MILITARY 'INVASION' BEGINS

PA151716 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1638 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Managua, 15 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Nicaraguan deputy interior minister declared today that an invasion by rightwing forces from Honduras, which has long been a threat, has begun. Commander Luis Carrion told newsmen that many border posts along the Honduran border have been attacked in the last few days "to cover the penetration of a large and well-organized military force. We cannot call them simple guerrilla bands; they are counter-revolutionary military units," he said.

Earlier, Interior Minister Tomas Borge charged at a press conference that some 5,000 armed rightwingers were active in the northern zone and that the government had uncovered plans to obstruct Monday's commemorative ceremony marking the third anniversary of the Sandinist guerrillas' victory, which overthrew the military dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza. He said that several arrests had been made in the cities of Granada and Masaya, 25 km from the capital, where the principal parade is scheduled to be held.

Commander Carrion added that the government was informed that there is a large stockpile of arms and supplies in Honduras, including material for the construction of helicopters.

The revolutionary government of Managua, controlled by the Sandinists, has long accused Honduras of giving refuge to rightists who are assisted by the United States. Four months ago it declared a state of emergency to confront what it termed the threat of an invasion. Hundreds of Sandinist and guerrilla troops have been killed in over 2 years of intermittent clashes.

Commander Carrion said that "the current plan is to create the impression of an internal war, when it is really an invasion from Honduras." Honduras, whose president met yesterday with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, has always denied that it supports the rightists, many of whom were followers of General Somoza, who was killed in Paraguay 2 years ago.

The United States, which deeply distrusts the Nicaraguan authorities, suspended all aid, alleging that they were supplying material to the guerrillas seeking to overthrow the Salvadoran Government, which is supported by the United States.

Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, the only foreign head of state who plans to attend, will be present for Monday's anniversary ceremony, Nicaraguan officials reported.

CIA Accused

PA151817 Paris AFP in Spanish 1649 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Managua, 15 Jul (AFP) -- Commander Luis Carrion, Nicaraguan deputy interior minister, has denounced "an international attack on Nicaragua" and urged a "defeat of the invasion," which, according to him, began with the infiltration of heavily armed "military units" from Honduras.

In a statement to the newspaper BARRICADA, official spokesman of the FSLN government, Carrion said that "the second phase of the war has begun," alluding to the invasion of Nicaraguan territory by "large groups with nearly normal military organization and with weapons characteristic of a regular army."

Under the headline "The Aggression Has Begun," the newspaper published charges by Commander Carrion that "beginning 10 days ago, a series of attacks were staged on border checkpoints (up to 5 attacks on a single post) to cover the penetration of our national territory by counterrevolutionary military units, which are the upper echelon of the aggression."

We cannot, Carrion added, continue to call these groups "bands," which acted in the first phase of the aggression, but they are really "military units."

The Sandinist leader said that preparations are being made in Honduran territory for the landing of helicopters, for they are trying to implement "their plan to introduce large forces, with powerful weapons, to create the impression that there is an internal war here, when in truth we have an invasion." He added that 2 days an unidentified destroyer was detected in Nicaraguan territorial waters in the Pacific Ocean.

Carrion said that both the number of spy flights over the nation's territory and the number of counterrevolutionary bases in Honduras have increased, adding that it has been confirmed that large amounts of weapons recently arrived in Puerto Lempira, on the Honduran Atlantic coast. "We cannot continue to speak of preparing for war, because the war has already been unleashed. An international attack on Nicaragua is taking place and we must go and defeat the invasion," Carrion stressed. He said that there is a network of military positions on the other side of the Honduran border with large numbers of men -- from 100 in some camps to 300 in others -- and with FAL and M-16 rifles, mortars, heavy machineguns, grenade and rocket launchers.

Carrion said that these groups obtained the weapons "through the Honduran Army and possibly from the United States."

According to BARRICADA, it was demonstrated in the interview that "the only explanation for the counterrevolutionary activities is that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is waging war on Nicaragua." Carrion stressed that the General Directorate of State Security guarantees that "the enemy will have no chance of marring the 19 July commemoration marking the third anniversary of the 1979 revolutionary triumph, because the groups that were planning actions for this purpose have been disbanded."

DEFENSE MINISTER REPORTS 60 REBELS KILLED

PA160050 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 15 Jul 82

[By (Freddy Lopez Quiros)]

[Excerpts] On the anniversary of the death of Commander Julio Buitrago Urroz and the other Sandinists killed on 15 July 1969, 13 years after their glorious death in combat, the Carlos Aguero Echeverria Military School held its fourth promotion of Sandinist People's Army [EPS] officers, from the class named after Commander Jose Benito Escobar. Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution, EPS commander in chief and people's militias national chief, presented the new officers with their insignia of rank.

Speaking before the EPS General Staff, members of the Interior Ministry and relatives of Commander Jose Benito Escobar, Ortega talked about the difficult situation the country is going through due to constant attacks. He said the CIA has been surreptitiously operating in the mountains with armed men, who have caused approximately 40 casualties among the EPS, the reserves and people's militias in less than 10 days. At least 60 counterrevolutionaries have been killed in combat, he said.

Ortega stressed the firm determination of the EPS to defend the people's sovereignty. He said that the EPS must be improved by civilians and its own members. Here are some of the things he said today:

[Begin Ortega recording] We must participate in all the revolution's efforts to organize the revolutionary government; to guarantee the government's actions and economic and productive output; to give better guarantees for the organization of the masses, for better organization of a revolutionary army, of the Interior Ministry, for better formation of a vanguard than the one we had in the past; to guarantee a vanguard with a better ideological and political attitude, with more political ability, with more capacity to participate in the science and arts of the revolution.

This task of the revolutionary government sponsored by the FSLN -- better administration of production, of the armed forces and of organization of the masses -- contributes to better organization of the revolutionary government so that we can develop and comply with the various programs and goals with which we hope to establish the economic, social, spiritual, moral and cultural foundations of a society we want to build, and we are building, through our revolutionary will. [end recording]

GROUP IN HONDURAS REPORTS SOMOZISTS ON BORDER

PA152315 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa (AIP) -- In a public document, the Honduran Council for Peace and Friendship with Nicaragua [COPAN] has charged that approximately 2,500 former Somozist guardsmen and MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity] Indians are involved in combat on the border with Nicaragua.

According to COPAN, there are at least 15 counterrevolutionary training camps in Honduran territory. An average of five attacks a day are launched from these camps. The reason for this mobilization on the border -- particularly in the Atlantic area of the two countries, between Gracias a Dios Department in Honduras and Zelaya Department in Nicaragua -- is to carry out military actions against civilians and groups of the Sandinist Peoples Army before 19 July. For this reason, CIA agents and some Argentine advisers have been sent to the area. These agents and advisers are directly helping the Somozists, COPAN stressed.

The Honduran Army has played a prominent role in giving provisions and advice to these groups, which completely refutes the Honduran Government's neutrality in this matter, COPAN added. COPAN said that officials of the Agency for International Development and the U.S. Embassy are also involved in these plans.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS ON RECENT BATTLES IN NICARAGUA

PA160350 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1710 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 15 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Newspaper LA PRENSA today reported on several recent battles between members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Front [as received] presumably the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces, [FDN] and the Sandinist People's Army with the toll of more than 50 dead.

According to the newspaper, the combatants of the Democratic Front "swept away" the military post in the town of Santo Tomas, Chinandega Department. The rebel troops attacked under the command of "Commander Javier" and inflicted more than 50 casualties on the Nicaraguan soldiers.

The newspaper states that in July several towns have been attacked by the fighters of the Democratic Front, who already operate in several Nicaraguan cities. The Democratic Front has very modern armament, which has surprised the Nicaraguan soldiers.

BORGE INTERVIEWED ON NATIONAL SECURITY SITUATION

PA152310 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Commander Tomas Borge told local and foreign newsmen today that there are no problems in the country which could prevent the 19 July celebration. He also told them that the authorities had found out that the counterrevolution was planning to carry out sabotage on that day. He said several persons have been arrested for their involvement in these plans. Here is what Commander Borge told newsmen:

[Begin recording] [Borge] All measures have been taken to prevent the plans to sabotage the 19 July celebration. Some persons involved in these plans have been arrested. They had explosives in their possession when they were arrested. We can guarantee the citizens there will be no problems for the 19 July celebration.

[Question] What about the religious sects?

[Answer] This is a matter we are going to deal with at the next public meeting we have. It is time we started putting things in order regarding the 80-odd religious sects in country, many of them not legally registered. There are religious sects like the Jehovah's Witnesses, Seventh Day Adventists and Mormons engaged in illegal practices here. Do not worry, we are going to do something about them.

[Question] Do you think things will be normal in Masaya and the rest of the country on 19 July?

[Answer] The only unrest we are expecting is that caused by the people celebrating.

[Question] Commander, what is the enemy doing these days?

[Answer] Their activities have increased. The counterrevolutionary bands, those promoting ideological divisionism and the religious sects have been very active these days. There are more than 1,000 bandits in arms against the revolution. In total I would say there are close to 5,000 men in arms including the former Somozist guardsmen who are stationed in Honduran territory along the border with Nicaragua. This is indeed a serious situation which demands the attention of all national sectors.

[Question] In your opinion, what is the most urgent task of the revolution?

[Answer] The most important task at this moment is defense of the revolution, eliminating the counterrevolutionary bands and seeing what can be done to stop ideological divisionism. In other words, at this moment we have to survive so that later we can continue developing. Meanwhile, we have to do what we can to establish solid foundations for development. In order to have this, we need full control of the situation. Until then, we cannot seriously talk about development. I would say that we are in a virtual state of war in Nicaragua. We still have not managed to establish peace in the country. We have been in a permanent state of war with those promoting ideological divisionism and with those who are actually trying to overthrow the revolutionary government by the use of arms. [end recording]

DANIEL ORTEGA DISCUSSES CRISES, U.S. CULPABILITY

PM151549 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Jul 82 p 6

[Francis Pisani undated interview in Managua with Nicaraguan Government Junta member Daniel Ortega: "I Hope France Will Maintain Active Policy in Central America"]

[Text] Managua -- "We want to thank the French people and Government," Mr Daniel Ortega told us before leaving Managua. "We thank them for their support for the Nicaraguan revolution and above all for their attitude with regard to the region's problem; the quest for a negotiated political solution. I hope that France will maintain an active policy in Central America. The stance jointly adopted with Mexico with regard to the Salvadoran problem has a greater rationale than ever. We seek the support of the European and Latin American countries as well as of the socialist camp. The important thing is support for the revolutionary blueprint that we have defined; political pluralism, a mixed economy and nonalignment. But the United States does not like this plan because it is a bad example to Latin America and especially to Central America."

[Question] Is your plan still loyal to the basic line of the Sandinist revolution?

[Answer] We want to strengthen our revolutionary process. But our determination is not enough and our plan is threatened by the policy of the United States, whose aim is precisely to prevent its consolidation, to encourage its radicalization so as to faciliate a confrontation with the Sandinist revolution, and its isolation. We are struggling to prevent this from happening. When the United States cuts off economic aid and exerts pressure on Europe and Latin America to follow suit, when it encourages armed actions against us from Honduras or even from its own territory, it is revealing its intentions. If our troops and civilians are killed, we are forced to take defense measures which also affect our original plan. This is the case, for instance, with the state of emergency that we have decreed.

[Question] What is the scale of the economic crisis?

[Answer] The crisis is dealing the heaviest blow to the poor countries, such as those of Central America, irrespective of their political line. It is serious because the international order is unjust.

And inasmuch as we have just suffered unprecedented floods [sentence as published]. This impedes our chances of establishing a solid infrastructure. But as far as the people, the workers, the peasants and manual workers are concerned, it cannot be said that there is a crisis, though the overall economic situation is bad. When the country was receiving a large amount of currency -- during the sixties, for instance -- they still had to drink their coffee without sugar. Now rural workers have higher wages, are better fed and have better homes.

They enjoy infinitely better medical attention. They have earned the right to speak, to debate, to protest. In all these fields the revolution is keeping its promises. Those accustomed to a high level of consumption, which we have had to limit, are suffering as a result of the crisis.

[Question] What is the state of discussions between Managua and the United States?

[Answer] We observe on the U.S. part no quest for realistic answers to the existing problems. While it asks us to disarm it sends thousands of men to El Salvador and Honduras and sets conditions that rule out any serious discussion. The United States must start by halting its war on Nicaragua. As long as it continues, we risk greater complications.

BARRICADA CONDEMNS DEMOCRATIC COMMUNITY

PA150315 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Jul 82 p 3

[Editorial: "A Yankee-Inspired Alliance"]

[Text] The cordon being placed around Nicaragua is not only a gross maneuver inspired from abroad, it is also a maze of contradictions. The revolutionary leaders have denounced this cordon several times. On the one hand, our country is falsely being placed outside the Central American historical-geographical reality. Meanwhile, outdated economic structures and privileges that do not fit into the Central American picture and are therefore doomed to disappear are being protected.

The "Democratic Community," a U.S. creation doomed from its birth because of democratic anemia, is being sustained with promises of eternal life for outdated structures and privileges. In the latest attempt to keep this creature alive, there is still a lack of democracy, although not exactly because of a lack of blood. This hybrid creature -- formal democracies and military dictatorships -- carries within itself the contradictions of its inability to create democratic solutions.

The trouble does not stem from its composition but from its isolationist goals against Nicaragua. The community -- democratic or otherwise -- exists, and no biased pact can erase Central America's territorial, historical and ethnic unity, which survives within its economic-social diversity. Besides the political "dissidence" of the Sandinist revolution and the nationalist and anti-imperialist positions proclaimed by Panama, there are common economic problems because of the dependence of some countries and the inherited dependency on capitalist markets and technology in Nicaragua.

The basic solution to these problems are also common and can only be reached through one path; economic and political independence. This is one of the basic contradictions; Nicaragua is the only Central American country to have undertaken seriously the path of independence, and it is being isolated precisely because of that!

Nicaragua is the only country in the area to seek the path of independence and democratic and popular solutions in the face of imperialist pressure. It is the only country which because of the depth of its changes attracts worldwide attention and solidarity -- besides being an example for other countries even outside our area -- and yet it is the only country that is being arbitrarily separated from the community!

This incredible contradictions can be explained only through the evil goals of the "community." In view of Nicaragua's advance toward independence, the members of the community, being unable to do the same, are throwing themselves in the arms of those who are responsible for the backwardness, social instability, and economic crisis in Central America.

That is why Sergio Ramirez said that "whoever thinks of Central America without Nicaragua is not facing facts," or rather is out of step with history.

ROBELO SAYS GOVERNMENT 'HARBORING' ROBERT VESCO

PA142006 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1911 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Excerpts] San Jose, 14 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- Alfonso Robelo, an exiled Nicaraguan opposition leader, has accused his country's leftist government of harboring Robert Vesco, the fugitive U.S. financier, the Costa Rican newspaper LA NACION reported today. Robelo said that the Sandinist authorities of Nicaragua have been treating Vesco like a "guest of honor" in the luxurious Intercontinental Hotel of Managua for the last 2 months, LA NACION reported.

Vesco is acting as financial adviser to the Sandinist rulers and is in close contact with Cuban President Fidel Castro, Robelo told the paper. Robelo is a former member of the Nicaraguan Government Junta.

"The (Sandinist) Party is using Vesco just like (former Nicaraguan Dictator Anastasio) Somoza used Howard Hughes," Robelo said. Vesco is wanted by U.S. authorities on a variety of charges, including embezzlement of election and savings funds.

The Sandinist government has refused to confirm or deny Vesco's presence in Nicaragua, although officials at the U.S. Embassy in Managua suspect that he is living there. LA NACION, the principal Costa Rican paper, said that Vesco's lawyer in San Jose refused to give details as to his client's whereabouts.

TECHNICIANS RETURN FROM TRAINING IN CUBA

PA150255 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Sixty-four Nicaraguan youths who studied technical careers in the fraternal republic of Cuba for 3 years arrived in the country today. They were met at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport by Deputy Education Minister Francisco Guzman and Companero Carlos Carrion, FSLN delegate to the 19 July Sandinist youth.

Deputy Minister Guzman said that the youths will be sent to production centers in accordance with their specialties. These companeros received technical training in agriculture, veterinary science, naval construction, agronomy, mechanics and nursing. The new technicians said they are ready to work for the revolution and to fully carry out the tasks of the process wherever they are needed.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS TELECOMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

PA152325 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has appointed Capt Enrique Schmidt minister of telecommunications and postal services of Nicaragua. Schmidt was director general of the Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Services Institute [TELCOR], in charge of guaranteeing Nicaragua's communications with the rest of the world.

Captain Schmidt was sworn in by Rafael Cordova Rivas at Government House. (Montserrano Caldera), who was deputy director of telecommunications, was sworn in as deputy minister of TELCOR. The Government Junta member also swore in (Benedictor Donoso) as new labor deputy minister. He was director general of labor at that ministry.

TELCOR OBTAINS $10-MILLION LOAN FROM BULGARIA

PA152355 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Capt Enrique Schmidt, director general of the Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Services Institute, TELCOR, has described his recent visit to Spain and Bulgaria as positive and beneficial for the development of the country's economy. He headed a high-level government delegation that visited those European countries.

The official made the announcement today during a press conference in the sessions room of the TELCOR building in Villa Fontana. He said that the achievements of the tour include obtaining a loan from the Bulgarian electronics minister for up to $10 million. He said that this loan will be used for the purchase of 75 electronic centrals for municipalities in the country. He added that this project will begin in about 2 months. He also announced that in Spain he signed the chatter of the Hispanic-American Association of Telecommunications research and study center in which the Latin American countries and Spain participate.

FDN REPORTS ON 7 JULY AMBUSH IN JINOTEGA

PA121700 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish 0230 GMT 12 Jul 82

[War Report No 7 issued "Somewhere in the Fatherland" by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, operational headquarters at 0800 on 9 July -- read by announcer]

[Excerpt] To the heroic Nicaraguan people and the free peoples of the world: The operational headquarters of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN], the army of independence, continues its work of keeping all the Nicaraguan people duly informed about the development of the anticommunist guerrilla operations. In fulfillment of this duty, we report to our heroic people about the latest operations carried out by our true liberation forces:

In order to put an immediate stop to the repression of the peasants by the Marxist-Leninist traitors in northern Nicaragua, the FDN ordered the FDN freedom commandos operating in that zone to stage military operations of the democratic and nationalist guerrillas against the oppressors of our people.

As a result, specialized commandos of the FDN which operate in Jinotega Department successfully carried out an interception operation, inflicting many casualties on the enemy and recovering several automatic rifles with ammunition. At 0700 on 7 July, FDN freedom commandos staged the interception operation in Jinotega Department, successfully ambushing a patrol of the repressive army made up of 40 henchmen of the dictatorship. As a result of the operation, 40 casualties were inflicted on the communist enemy. Twenty were killed and 16 were seriously wounded.

This operational headquarters reports that eight Soviet-made AK-47 rifles were recovered from the dictatorship and its foreign mercenaries. The serial numbers of the rifles recovered by our freedom commandos are; 37514, 53859, 25418, 38154, 92571, 54762, 16823, 47215. Our guerrilla freedom commandos have informed the FDN operational headquarters that we did not sustain any casualties.

CASTRO ATTENDS FRENCH EMBASSY RECEPTION

FL151146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party [PCC] and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night attended the reception hosted by French Ambassador to Cuba Pierre Richard Decamps on the occasion of France's national day. Also present in the reception were Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Jesus Montane, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and other government and party leaders.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES RELATIONS, TRADE

FL152331 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Havana -- Pierre Decamps, the French ambassador in Cuba, has said he is very pleased and happy that Cuban President Fidel Castro attended the reception hosted on 14 July. According to the French diplomat, the top Cuban leader's presence at the commemoration of France's national day is proof of the good relations between the two countries. He added that he hoped these relations would be even better in the future.

Further on, he said that between France and Cuba there is a very open, frank and cordial political dialogue, which did not exist before, but may have important consequences.

The French diplomat gave an exclusive interview to PRELA, shortly after a reception given to commemorate the anniversary of Bastille Day. During the interview he reviewed French-Cuban relations and their prospects. This new situation, he said, does not mean there are no differences between our governments. However, we do not try to conceal these differences. We have identified them and we are trying to overcome them. There is understanding, trust and a desire to find points of concurrence.

He then recalled that President Francois Mitterrand visited Cuba in 1974 and therefore knows and understands it just as he understands Latin America's inevitable evolution. He also mentioned Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez' recent visit to Paris at the French president's invitation.

Commenting on our economic relations, Ambassador Decamps noted that trade between the two countries is not negligible and can be further expanded under a system of credit lines.

HAVANA VIEWS HONDURAN 'SUBMISSION TO IMPERIALISM'

PA151409 Havana International Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 13 Jul 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The critical situation in Central America has deteriorated even further in the last few days with the Honduran Government's rapid shift toward the most reactionary and pro-imperialist positions in the area. At the same time, repression of the progressive forces in the interior of that strategic Central American nation has grown worse.

Many recent developments confirm that the shaky equilibrium within which Honduras had maintained a discreet and relatively neutral position in the Central American conflict has been broken in favor of the extreme right sectors, which have always shown a willingness to turn that country into a base from which to launch attacks on Nicaragua's legitimate government and on the liberation movements in El Salvador and Guatemala.

At the regional level, the most salient development is the direct participation of thousands of Honduran soldiers with the fascist Salvadoran regime's armed forces in the struggle against the FMLN's heroic detachments, at the very time that Alvaro Magana's army, trained in the United States, is suffering its most serious defeats to date.

The general command of the FMLN of El Salvador asserted that the Honduran Armed Forces' intervention in the Salvadoran Morazan Department is the initial step in a much larger act of aggression. It warned that the deployment of U.S. troops to Central America; the combination of an attack on the Salvadoran people and an invasion of Nicaragua; and the occupation of Honduras, in order to transform it into a U.S. military base by which to ensure U.S. dominion throughout Central America and to launch actions against Cuba and Grenada, may all be anticipated.

The FMLN denunciation notes that there are already more U.S. military men in Honduras than in El Salvador and Guatemala, that hundreds of millions of dollars are being spent in modernizing Honduran airports and that thousand of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries are being amassed and armed there.

The FMLN document also notes that the Salvadoran revolutionaries have made an effort to achieve a dialogue with the Honduran authorities. It adds, however, that the FMLN has no illusions in that regard. We know that our bitter enemies do not want to stop and that they will advance daily toward an expansion of their aggression against our fatherland and the rest of Central America, the document, signed by the five FMLN commanders, adds.

The conclusion reached in this document is both clear and eloquent. The Honduran Army is unable to defeat the Salvadoran revolutionary forces, which renders the likelihood of U.S. intervention, in order to impose U.S. objectives in the region, more dangerous.

Also on the regional level, Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Raz Barnica recently accused Nicaragua of an alleged arms buildup, in order to justify the expansion, with the inclusion of the Guatemalan regime, of the so-called Central American Democratic Community, a group that has become a political-military pact directed against Nicaragua and the Salvadoran and Guatemalan revolutionary movements.

Internally, repression has been increased to a maximum in Honduras. Just a few weeks ago, the bodies of 13 people, with their hands tied and bearing other signs of torture, were found near the cities of Santa Rosa de Copan and Danli. The Communist Party of Honduras [PCH] recently reported that the dominant political bloc in that Central American country is implementing a plan to assassinate the primary political leaders who oppose the government. Last week, Rigoberto Padilla Ruiz, PCH secretary general, was arrested at his home. Now, the authorities in Tegucigalpa claim that they know nothing of his whereabouts.

It is clear that the Honduran regime has embarked upon a very dangerous course by lending itself for use as a spearhead by U.S. imperialism, in a effort to regionalize the Central American conflict and to try to justify the presence of great numbers of U.S. troops in the area. The consequences of this decision are very serious for the Tegucigalpa government, for the Nicaraguan revolution is irreversible and the revolutionary processes in El Salvador and Guatemala have demonstrated over the last few months that they have solid foundations among the people.

The initial result of that submission to U.S. imperialism can only be an upsurge in revolutionary feelings in Honduras, whose people are deeply supportive and who have the brilliant historical example of Francisco Morazan, a forefather of Central American independence and unity.

DOMINICA

MARITIME BOUNDARIES COMMUNIQUE WITH FRANCE

FL160030 Bridgetown CANA in English 2314 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, July 15, CANA -- Dominica and France are to hold another round of talks in October this year, to continue discussions on defining maritime boundaries between this country and the neighbouring French dependencies of Maritime and Guadeloupe.

The full communique reads:

"The Governments of Dominica and France had two days of talks in Roseau on 12 and 13 July 1982, with a view to defining maritime boundaries between their two states.

"During these talks, the question of fisheries was discussed, and particular emphasis was placed upon technical cooperation and French assistance by way of transmission of scientific information and training.

"It was agreed that during the course of the negotiations the two governments will do nothing which will modify the present situation. Talks will continue in October at a venue to be provided by the French Government.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

MINISTER GIVES COUP PLOT DETAILS TO AUTHORITIES

FL152225 Bridgetown CANA in English 2200 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 15, CANA -- Trinidad's minister of national security, John Donaldson, says he has submitted to "appropriate authorities" information on persons involved in an alleged plot to overthrow the government. He told the Trinidad and Tobago Parliament: "I have made, and will continue to make, this information and the names of those concerned -- because it was not one man alone, it was a group -- available to the appropriate authorities. "Of course, what action may or may not be taken, I am not in a position to know. I will refrain from naming anyone, even within the protection of this Parliament," he said.

Mr Donaldson had charged that an opposition party member had spoken on the recruitment of a group of men to overthrow the government. Mr Donaldson said the men were reported to have U.S. alien registration cards. He said it was also reported that money had been deposited on U.S. banks for them.

The security minister told the Trinidad Parliament that details of the plan were given on June 27 this year, when a political party opened its St Andrew-St David regional office at the home of a Trinidad citizen. During the ceremony, Donaldson said a member of the opposition alleged that the Chambers regime was corrupt and incompetent and said that his party could not wait for the next four years to get rid of it.

Mr Donaldson's allegations brought angry denials from Trinidad's opposition party members. Basdeo Panday said the security minister has accused opposition members of extremely serious crimes "for which the maximum penalty is death." By not identifying the opposition members involved, Mr Panday said, Mr Donaldson was placing members of the opposition under suspicion of conspiracy in respect of offences such as sedition, treason, and intent to murder and wound. The political leader of the Organisation for National Reconstruction (ONR), Karly Hudson-Phillip, also rejected the claims.

AIR SERVICE AGREEMENT REACHED WITH VENEZUELA

FL160115 Bridgetown CANA in English 2122 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 15, CANA -- The Venzuela and Trinidad and Tobago Governments have established commercial air services between the two countries, according to the Trinidad GUARDIAN newspaper. Representatives of the governments met in Port-of-Spain to discuss the operation of commercial air services and negotiate a new air agreement.

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH GDR -- Colombia and the GDR today signed a new trade agreement which seeks to increase bilateral trade. The agreement is for 3 years and can be extended automatically. Products Colombia sells to the GDR are coffee, bananas, flowers, cotton and clothes, while products purchased from the GDR include machinery, tractors, bulldozers, laboratories for secondary and university education and raw materials for the chemical industry. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 Jul 82 PA]

ARMS PURCHASES -- Bogota, 9 Jul (AFP) -- Colombia has purchased 35 tanks from Brazil to renew its obsolete military equipment. They will be assigend to the 2d Brigade in Barranquilla, and several have already arrived in the port of Santa Marta. Colombia has also purchased two modern corvettes with missile launchers from West Germany. The corvettes have a crew of 100 and have been christened ARC Bolivar and ARC Padilla. The corvettes are armed with French missiles. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1443 GMT 9 Jul 82 PA]

MEXIC

MEXICO-CUBA JOINT COMMISSION MEETING CONCLUDES

FL152358 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2130 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico-Cuba relations should continue to enrich our "Latin Americanism," Jose Andres de Oteyza, secretary of patrimony and industrial development, said here today. He said the technical and economic cooperation between the two countries should serve to show the Third World the results that can be attained through joint efforts.

Oteyza spoke at the closing of the third Mexico-Cuba intergovernmental commission meeting held at the Secretariat of Foreign Relations auditorium. Pointing out that Mexico had not taken advantage of its more than 10 [as received] km of coastline, the official requested Cuba's material support since, he said, Cuba is a fishing power. In exchange, Mexico will provide experience in tourism and training of personnel. The iron and steel, cement, ship-building, fishing, tourism and agricultural industries are some of the areas with potential for joint Mexico-Cuba long-term investment, he noted. He said the meeting had produced significant progress in cooperation in the sugar industry. Oteyza said Mexico "will continue to progress with Cuba and continue to enrich our Latin Americanism."

Hector Rodriguez Llompart, Cuba's minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, said relations between Mexico and Cuba are exemplary because of the feeling of friendship between the two governments. The Cuban delegation will return home tomorrow.

PARAGUAY

BRIEFS

HUNGER STRIKERS -- The UN High Commission for Refugees office in Paraguay has released a communique indicating that two persons detained by police security have begun a hunger strike. They are Carlos Orieta (35), an Argentine, and his wife Antonia Samaniego (38), a Paraguayan. According to the communique, they have been held since October 1980. This couple -- both sociologists -- began their hunger strike yesterday to protest their long detention. Orieta was declared a political refugee in November 1980. National officials should have ordered the couple's departure from the country so they could go to another country as provided for by the commission. Sweden, France and Norway had reported that they would accept them as refugees. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 15 Jul 82 p 16 PY]